or exercise executions and an exercise of the exercise of the

A

FINAL ANSWER

TOTHE

Treasonable Invectives

OF THE

CRAFTSMAN.

TO TOTAL TOT

(Price Six-pence.)

Treatonable investing.

Treatonable investings.

CDARTCHAN

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

(Pide Sh. pence.)

Course on a lite on the late.

105

A

FINAL ANSWER

TO THE

Treasonable Invectives

OF THE Revivoi

CRAFTSMAN.

In a LETTER to the ELECTORS
of Great-Britain.

A SEASONABLE POSTSCRIPT to the DISSENTERS in Westminster.



Printed for T. COOPER in Iny-Lane, next Pater-Nofter Rem. MDCC XXXIV. TINAL ANSWE

Treasonable Invectives

OF THE SEN CLIECK

CRAFTSMAN

The second of th

ACCURATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

Marie William Colon Will Will will will and



Adams has there's



You shall serve him, my Boys; you cannot ferve a Nobler:

I have served him: I've with this Tongue proclaimed

His Right, even in the Face of Rank Rebellion:
And when a FOUL-MOUTH'D TRAYTOR
once profan'd

His SACRED NAME, with my good Sabre drawn,

Ev'n at the Head of all his giddy Rout
I rush'd, and Clove the REBELL to the Chine.

Friends and Countrymen,



OW much more worthy Praise is the well-timed, honest Zeal of good Acasto to an audacious, insolent Villain, in the above Speech,

than the undeferved Mercy shewn to a much

much more infamous, inveterate one of our Day; who has made it most evident, that save a Rogue from the Gallows and he will certainly be the first to cut your Throat.

But to pass from so cursory an Observation, to what is of much greater Concern to us all; he among you, who is not convinced that the most execrable Expedients are practising to bring upon us national Calamities, and destroy the Constitution, let him read the Craftsman December 8. or indeed almost any Craftsman; each of those insolent Papers being now equally levelled at Manjesty and the Ministry.

The constant, the unjust, the indecent Treatment of the Administration, has led on the most impious Attempts upon MAJESTY itself; and it is too great an Indication of national Virtue being too much sunk among us, that such Enemies to the Prosperity, Peace and Honour

[7]

nour of their King and Country are not the Objects of our universal Detestation.

Should publick Incendiaries be able to carry Matters to Extremity, as at present they seem resolved to do, many fatal Consequences must ensue; and for fome time perhaps the Guiltless and the Guilty would be thereby involved in equal Calamity and Distress; yet such an Event could not be without its Benefits to a Nation harraffed by Enemies. who are Sapping the Foundations of their Country's Happines, and are endeavouring to through it into Confusion: Enemies who are perpetually arraigning the mild, righteous Government of their Lawful Sovereign; and treating the Sacred Persons of their Majesties with traiterous Infolence and Difrespect.

Can any Wickedness be greater! These Men have sworn the Destruction of the Minister, and rather than come short of their execrable Oath they would join to it that of the Protestant Succession, and chuse

chuse, rather than not advance themfelves, to deprive us all of the Blessings we enjoy under the best of Princes that ever sat upon a Throne.

Their pretence to publick Good is a stale Device; a Sham that has been ten Thousand times practised by Knaves to delude the Ignorant and Weak, and cover the black Designs of Traytors: though what lengths soever such desperate Men may go, 'tis not possible for them to raise any Apprehensions where they would be glad to raise the greatest; for the worst Event in their Power to produce, is the last Event that will ever be feared by a just, and a wife Government.

Were the Guilty only to suffer by coming to such an Extremity, none need are how soon they brought it upon their own Heads: was it not solely for the sake of honest Men, who are sensible of the Blessings of the present Reign, and sincerely Love their Country; who are heartily grieved at the unnatural ferment

ferment among us, which has been wholly occasioned by the malicious Misrepresentations of a few implacable Men; how much were it even to be wished, that Justice by the Sword might take place, to the extirpating these Disturbers of the Nation's Peace, whose unparall'd Insolence bids Desiance to all Laws, divine and human.

Though certainly it cannot be owing to any Defect in our Constitution, that the most villanous Insults are offered the Throne with Impunity; that neither his Majesty or his Royal Consort escape the weekly Revilings of invenomed, treasonable Pens; and are become almost the constant Mark at which an ungrateful, pardoned Rebel, and his persidious Adherents level their tainted Shafts.

Were we to examine what Cause they can possibly have for such their unprecedented Insolencies and Rancour, and enter upon the Behaviour of their Prince, how much more black and odious B

[10]

still would they appear? Could honest Men of any Denomination think without horrer of a Union with such notorious Enemies to the Kingdom, who are striking at all that as Britons, Freemen and Protestants ought to be dear to us?

His Majesty desiring to establish an Empire in the Hearts and Affections of his People, is offering Happiness to our Acceptance; and was it not for the Ill-Blood, wholly caused among us, by the Baseness and Treachery of one who owes his Life, and of an other who owes his Fortune to the Favour of the Crown, with a few disappointed, revengeful Men their Cenfederates; under his Majesties auspicious Reign we might be as Happy as a Prince could render us, whose Conduct makes it Evident, that the good of his Subjects is his greatest Glary, and whose one grand, constant Aim, is to advance and establish their Prosperity.

How shocking is it to find her Mayesty most inveterately pointed at in the treasonable Investives of these Malignants: A Princess of consumate Wisdom and Virtue; to whom we stand indebted for an illustrious Progeny, not to be equalled in the World; who are rever'd by all who wish well to Liberty, the Protestant Cause, and desire the Happiness of Britain: Who to the endless Honour of their Royal Instructors, are by Example and Precept formed for all that is great and good; to become publick Ornaments, and publick Bleffings to Christendom; and if the most extensive Goodnels, if all the Perfections that ever adorned a Royal Mind; if the most umiable Conduct in publick and private Life could have proved a Protection, her Majesty had been secure from all Attempts to interrupt her repose. But Excellence and Worth are the constant Butts of their. Malice; who feem determined not to flick at any Villary to compals their bale and traiterous Designs.

B 2

And

And now may we be allowed to ask; is it for want of good Laws, or for want of the due Execution of them, that these impious Attempts to alienate the Affections of their Majesties Subjects pass without Punishment? No: Both these are quite out of the Question. 'Tis owing alone to that Goodness and Lenity which these Men so grossy, so constantly abuse, that they are allowed to go on; and not crushed, as they easily might be, by being made publick Instances of national Justice as they ought to be.

When infamous BOLLINGBROKE
was in Place, Reflections upon himself,
or his then Mistress, met with very different returns; and the Authors of them
were treated with the utmost Severity tha
his persecuting Spirit could possibly suggest;
his usage of Authors, Publishers and Printers for even defending the Protestant
Succession itself, against his own villanous
Attempts to defeat it, is still fresh in our
Memories: But what in the present Day
would

would be but necessary Justice, would have been the hight of Wickedness and Cruelty in him; and in a word, unless the Law is allowed to take place against a stubborn inveterate Faction, who would be finding their Account in a publick Confusion, and are therefore endeavouring to involve their Country in all the Calamities of a Civil War, we may fully expect to find them in order to it, entering upon every Method their intense Hatred to the present Government can farther prompt them to, in hopes of enflaming the People, with groundless Jealousies and Fears, and of lessening their Sovereign in the Eyes of his Subjects.

marks of berefit of the What Contempt and Indignation must it cause, to hear an insolent Libeller calling bimfelf and an envious inconfiderable Caball ---- The People : ---- To hear one of the work of Men, and the most infamous Minister that ever this Kingdom was curft with, imposing his Own villanous Affertions upon the World, nise of Graticude, Generally or Horn

Mankind fo

[14]

in hopes of making them pass for the Sense of the People.

Did ever Minister labour under the Load of universal Hatred? it could be none but himself: Was ever Minister detested by every honest Man in Britain? it was Bollings Roke: Is he not the Man whose Conduct when in. Power we review with Horror; whose Name shall be transmitted to latest Posterity with Insamy?

His contaminated Hands have been deeply drenched in Blood; and he has entailed upon himself the Abborrence of Mankind for Injuries offered to other Nations, as well as his own; Europe feels, and for Ages may feel the fatal Effects of his Wicked Administration.

Certainly Vengeance from Go o and Man, awaits him who is loaded with Crimes; and adds to publick Villanies; a Baseness not mixed with the least Degree of Gratitude, Generosity or Honour:

Though

[15]

Though should be not meet with it from Man; through his Majesties excess of Goodness, should the Sword of publick Instice be restrained, and the Reward of his renewed Treasons against his Sovereign not be given him yet what can with-hold the Hand of Heawen? the Blood of the betrayed, sacrificed Catalans, and of his own murdered Countrymen at Canada, is yet unrevenged; but is incessantly crying for Vengeance, and will never cease to cry, till its appeased by the Blood of the Murderer.

How just, and how serviceable at the same Time, would an Act of Justice be, upon so notorious an Enemy to his King and Country? But let him not meet Retribution at home; he may be hanged in Essign, but let him not here be Executed in reality. No: Oh! my Soul: No: Let us Transport him a little: Let us but send him to the bonest Catalans; what a Devert would they make of him?

[16]

They would do him Justice with a Witmess: They would soon shew us our
PATRIOT in his proper Colours:

Would they suffer their Destroyer, their infamous Betrayer, who sold and enslaved them to live among them, and allow him, as we do, with impunity to be Projecting that farther Distress of his Country in private, which he only wants the Power publickly to effect.

No: They would foon oblige him to the only Attonement he is capable of; and upon that Altar on which they hung up the infamons Treaty of Utrecht, by way of appeal to a righteous God, against the persidious Peace-Makers, they would take a swift, a deserved Revenge; and render him an acceptable Offering to the Manes of their brave, their gallant Ancestors, who died in Desence of those Liberties be was the Destruction of.

My Countrymen: Let us speak out, and speak boldly; ?tis time to do so shall

shall we be afraid of a publick Enemy, afraid to speak when we see an infamous Traytor not afraid to strike at the King himself; and at our most valuable Interests?

There can be no Indecencies to fuch a one; no Language can be too harfh for bim; 'tis not possible to injure him; his Hand is against every bonest Man in the Kingdom; and was it in his Power the Sword would be at their Throats; the Hand of every honess Man should therefore be against him; and it must be through a national Defection, beyond what Go D ever allowed to take place among any People, but among those whom he was determined to Deftroy, should this Nation be brought to espouse a Man whose diffusive Treachery bas rendered him detested throughout Christendom; and whose unparallel'd Crimes infinitely exceed the Power of tuman Justice to retaliate.

It certainly can be no Difficulty with the Impartial Part of Mankind to determine mine whether this Man, who has been false to all Sides, and fled the Justice of his Country; who was never engaged in a good Cause; but has incessantly endeavoured to ruine the best; who, through the Course of a publick Life was every day doing something deserving the Gallows: "Did he not by such Conduct" plead guilty to the publick Arraignment, "confess the worse that can be suggested against him; prove himself a convicted "Criminal, and ought to be treated as such such contest."

Or whether the Honourable Person rather does so; whose Behaviour has been the Reverse to all these; --- who has been invariably attached to the Interest of his Country, and always ready to submit his Actions to a publick Enquiry; --- who has stood the Test, and been subjected to the most critical Examinations, even to the strictest, the most envious Searches and Researches; who has given his Enemies as many Tears as they could possibly Desire, to make out any Charge

Charge against him, if there were any to he made out, without stying to the Throne for Indemnity: Desying for an Age their intense implacable Malice, and at last desiring no other Security than what the Laws of his Country, and the Constitution he has eminently been the Support of, will afford him.

But how virulent soever they may appear against the Minister, 'tis all exceeded by the infernal Rage they at present discover towards his Royal Master; and perhaps there never was so barefaced, impudent an Insult offered the Throne, by any Faction this Nation ever produced, unless in open Rebellion, than what has within a few Days been furnished by this impious Man and his Adherents.

What Returns may be made to such Matchles Insolence, by those who have the care of the Community committed to them, we shall leave for the Event to reveal; and in the mean time beg leave to attempt the Deseating the evil Designs of

of these People, by making their Wickedness, contrary to their Intention, subservient to the Security and Happiness of the Publick.

You may now, Friends and Countrymen, see what these People would be at:
Could nothing else open your Eyes, certainly such Conduct as this would do it:
have they not made it Evident to every
sensible Man in the Nation, that they
have entered upon the most desperate
Designs; and that they would even
Destroy the Constitution itself, rather than
not make way for themselves?

And into this execrable Conspiracy, they would draw the Whigs and Dissenters: They have ten thousand Times wished the Whigs and Dissenters at the Dev-1; they have always persecuted and oppressed them whenever it was in their Power; and yet they have the Modesty to think the Whigs and Dissenters, not only so weak as to be made Tools of by them at Pleasure; and to be deluded and inveigled

inviegled into Measures which must in the End prove ruinous to themselves; but so ungrateful and wicked as to be willing to assist in distressing their old, their only Friends; and in Destroying that Establishment, which alone can secure and advance the Prosperity of their Country.

But God forbid that aWbig or a Dissenter, or any other bonest Man in Britain, should be so deceived; that they may not, they certainly cannot have or want a more prevaling Motive to be upon their Guard against Wiles and Delusions; or more strong Engagements to discharge what they owe to God and their Country, to themselves and their Posterity at this critical Juncture, than what the very Persons who would pervert and corrupt them, have thus involuntarily supplied them with

Is there a Whig or Dissenter, is there an upright Man in the Nation that would join a Faction, which thus impiously attacks the King himself? Should those who have

have been, and may be infinitely obliged to the Protestant Succession, side with, or give the least Encouragement to those, who would not only depreciate, but deprive us of the inestimable Blessings, how worthy or valuable soever they might be, before, they would for ever efter be infamous.

But not any thing like this is to be apprehended: No: Let those who love Liberty, and its surest Defence, act but as they always have acted, but as they may answer it to God and the World. and the mutual Happiness of the King and his People, their Interests are inserperable, must be estilished upon the most lasting Foundations:

And as we need not doubt, but that they who in the most critical, hazardous Times have shewn themselves Men of great uprightness, discernment and worth, will in the Approaching, and every other Day of Tryal, behave with Wisdom, and Honour; so we may

may be affured, notwithstanding innumerable feints to heap up the Spirits of a Party, that as they have, by unprecedentand Malice, rendered ed Outrages themselves odious to the valuable, sober Part of the Kingdom; fo their Impotency will at length, by their continued Disappointments, be so fully discovered. as to make them thoroughly the Objects of our national Contempt and Derifion.

the bound Gentlemen, who be mail of the 'Stallen been feleed with so egregions an

Af How for you, and hemen bire or not worth

With all possible Respect

Tray be to severity of our into Feer's

Tour Devoted, o lower or rather one of the

bus dated riods of Humble Servant

The Holde of the World.

He has opensed a little too foon, and

THE AUTHOR Difference ought to thank

Discovery ;

botules and warm

POSTSCRIPT.

BEFORE I quite part with you, My Friends, give me leave just to shew you how you are already treated by the honest Gentlemen, who have all of the Sudden been seized with so egregious an Affection for you; and from thence judge how you are like to be treated by them for the suture.

Pray be so good as to look into Fogg's Journal of Saturday the 15th; that Mouth, of the Faction, or rather one of the Canals which conveys their Filth and Venome to the World.

He has openned a little too soon, and much fuller and sooner than his Masters will thank him for, yet certainly the Discovers;

Discovery; for he has this once acted with Sincerity towards them; and honestly spoke the Sense of the whole Party.

While these People flattered themselves with hopes that it was in their power to draw off the Diffenters from their Friends; and make them false to their own Interests, they caressed them, forward on them, faid the best Things of them, and the kindest Things to them; whole Papers and Pamphlets were filled with their Praises, till every wife Man among them began to naufeate the fulfome Syesphancies; but no fooner have any of the Diffenters afferted their own good Senfe; shewn they have an Integrity not to be corrupted; and that they are not to be made Tools, and a Stalking-Horle of, but these Deluders immediately fall upon them, and would publickly Infult and Stigmatize " Idulay to greet bein Vete

Their Reproaches, it is true, are as yet chiefly confined to the Westminster D Dissense

[26]

Dissenters; but from their behaviour to these, every Dissenter in England may know what to expect in the like Circumstances.

To examine what may have canfed the Indignation of the Faction to burst out fo violently against these Westminster Gentlemen: Pray what have they done? What is their Crime? Ob! They have committed Crimes of an unpardonable nature. "OnWednesday the 5th at Night a " considerable Number of Protest ant Dis-" Senters, who are House-Keepers in the " City and Liberty of Westminster, met at " the Lebecks-Head Tavern in Chandois. " freet, where having drank the " Healths of the King, the Queen, the " Royal Family, and the Prince of " Orange, &c. they concluded with the " Healths of the Right Honourable Sig " Charles Wager, and the Honourable " William Clayton, Esq; unanimously re-" solving to give their Votes and Interests " to those two Gentlemen at the approaching Election for Westminster; and desi-Dillys" ring all their Friends and Brethren would do the like.

And can there be a Complication of more beinous Offences than these? These Gentlemen drank the Healths of that Royal Family, which many of the Faction are notoriously disassected to, and which to a Man have with implacable enmity been endeavouring to deprive of the Assections of the People. The Health of W-d-m and S-p-n, and P-b-y and C--t, were forgot; and of a whole Croppe more; with that of a Viscount, no Man has yet been found so abandoned as to drink:

But the finishing Stroke has struck the Party a-la-mort, and seems to cut them to the Quick. In spite of infinite Defamings, and all the unmanly, despicable Artisices to Decoy the Dissenters, they have behaved worthy themselves, deserving the Esteem of all good Men, and set an Example which will undoubtedly be sollowed by their Brethren, and it is hoped by every honest Man in England.

D 2 They

They have unanimously determined to espouse the Interest of two Gentlemen at the approaching Election for Westminster, who are known to be Gentlemen of the utmost Probity and Worth, of the fairest Characters in publick, as well as of the most amiable ones in private Life; who have always testified the sincerest Love to our present happy Establishment, and their Country; and whose Extensive Experience, and thorough Knowledge of our Constitution, make most capable of serving their Country.

And where ever the Candidates come up in a proper Degree to this Character, it is the Recommendation, it is evidently the Request of these Gentlemen, that the Body of their Dissenting Brethren through the Kingdom would appear and Vote for such; as it would indeed be their respreach to do othewise.

Thus have the Dissenters in Westminster acted, thus has their Practice corresponded with their avowed Principles; with their love of civil and religious Liberty Liberty, and with that warmth of Affetion which they always have shown, and always will show to those who are known to be unfeignedly in the Interest of both.

This Conduct, and indeed no less could be expected from it, has raised the Difgust and Resentment of the People, as a wretched Confederacy would fain be called; but it was not thought they would fo foon have sbewed their Teeth as they have done; they have upon this Occasion scurrilously abused, not a few Dissenters in Westminster only, but thro? their Sides, all the Dissenters in the They have represented Kingdom.* them as a corrupted Crew; a generation of Vipers, as they have many thousand times called and treated them, who are setting themselves up to Sale; have represented them as ready to prostitute their Consciences for gain, as those who would fell their Country, their King, or their God for Gold, and are wholly to be Iwaged by Corruption and Bribery.

* See Foggs Journal, Dec. 11.

Thus

[[30]]

Thus have a Company of Gentlemen of unstained Reputations, who enjoy and highly deserve the Esteem of good Men, been desamed and abused only for acting according to their Consciences; and for espousing that Interest which every Gentleman, who is a Friend to Liberty and his Country, will undoubtedly think himself equally concerned in the like Case, as effectually to espouse and support in other places.

To use these defamers words for it the Dissenters will all do, as some of their Brethren have done, for the like Considerations: --- Tes: 'Tis to be hoped they will; and that every Whig in Britain will follow their Example: How would such a Behaviour at once destroy the hopes of Traytors, and establish our publick Tranquility beyond the Power of the most implacable Incendiaries ever to impair.

Sameness of Sentiments, will, without Dispute, produce a considerable Conformity

E 31]

mity of Action; and the Considerations which prevailed among the Westminster Gentlemen, it may be depended upon, will be inducements of equal force to every judicious, conscientious Dissenter through the Kingdom.

But then what were these Considerations; not the unworthy, base Motives that these their Traducers have so often been found under the Influence of them-Selves; it was not fordid, selfish Views, not any wicked, Icandalous Traffick that engaged a valuable Body of the Differters unanimously to resolve to appear, and to defire all their Friends would do the fame. for two Gentlemen greatly deserving their Favour and Affection: No: They are actuated by notler Principies: 'Tis Merit alone weighs with them: They have the general Good sincerely at Heart; the Establishment of Liberty and Truth, the Peace and Prosperity of Britain; and the lasting, mutual Satisfaction and Security of their Sovereign and his Subjects, are the constant, steady Aim of all their Actions. To

[32]

To Conclude : These People may ring what Changes they will upon Corruption and Bribery, and be incessantly scurrilons abusive and base; we know to what Account to place the whole; Let us remember that there never was a Minister in this or any other Nation fo infamous a corruptor, or so infamoully corrupted as that insidious, miscreant Minister Bo L-LINGBROKE; who betrayed his Country, bribed and bullied the Parliament, broke the publick Faith, brought Dishonour upon the Nation; and at length fold her to her worft Enemy: And as we ought to remember thefe, fo let us be careful not to forget, that as this is the Man who diffressed, and would have destroyed the Dissenters, so this detestable Man alone, and the Faction he Directs. are the only Persons who are for breaking the Whig Interest, and are thus early reproaching and villifying the Diffenters.



